MIDDLETOWN.

MONTVILLE.

MANSFIELD.

The H. Wales Lines Co. of Meriden

has been awarded the contract for the erection of two buildings at the School for Feeble-Minded at Mansfield. The

plans are by Architects Cudworth & Thompson of Norwich.

Comparative statistics of building

98,253,000 93,080,000 57,471,000

and engineering operations in England, as compiled by the F. Dodge Company, follow:

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Contracts to Aug. 1, Contracts to Aug. 1, Contracts to Aug. 1,

On New London-Norwich Turnpike at Montville-West Side Building Being Remodeled-Charles Johnson Building Five-Room Bungalow at Montville-Other Building Progress.

An eight room house of the semibungalow type is being erected on the New London-Norwich turnpike at Montville for Hadley Potter of Asylum street. Mr. Potter is doing the work himself. The bungalow is of frame construction with all modern conveniences including a bath. The interior will be finished in hard wood. The exterior finish will be shingle and clap boards. The roof will be surface slate. The deminsions of the building are 26x30 with an ell atbuilding are 26x30 with an ell at-

The work on the building has progressed rapidly during the past few weeks. The frame work has been erected and the sides boarded in. The roof is ready for shingling.

Building Five Roor Bungalow. Charles Johnson is erecting a bunga-low at Montville and the work is pro-gressing rapidly, the frame work being up and the sides boarded in. The bungalow has five rooms and a bath. Contractor Morin of Montville is doing the work.

THE WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS.

Little Activity in Building — Increase in Bank Clearings.

The clearings of the Hartford banks and auto body factory in Bridgeport, and the usual amount of smaller work than hast week in comparison with in various parts of the state.

for the past week in comparison with the same week of last year show an increase of 6.2 per cent., and those of New Haven for the same period an increase of 3.7 per cent.
Sales of real estate by warranty deed in the cities of the state reported in The Commercial Record for the past week numbered 474, which compares with 448 a year ago. Mortage loans for the week totaled \$1. gage loans for the week totaled \$1,-235,076, as against \$1,603,915 last year. Petitions in bankruptcy for the past week numbered four, with total as-sets of \$12,235 and liabilities of \$18,378. A year ago in the first week of August six petitions with assets of \$8,459 and liabilities of \$26,377 were filed in Con-

New companies formed during the week in Connecticut numbered

past week in Connecticut numbered five, with total authorized capital stock of \$382,000. This record compares well with that of a year ago, when eight new companies filed certificates of organization, with total capital stock of \$410,000.

During the week in the cities of New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, Waterbury, Stamford and New Britain building permits were issued to the number of 120 for new construction work to cost \$310,605. Last year 135 permits were issued for construction work to cost \$328,250.

Contracts awarded the past week

Contracts awarded the past week included soveral one and two-family houses and foundry building in New Haven, new manufacturing plant in Norwalk, foundry buildinginMiddletown, addition to casting shop in Thomaston, residence work in Stam-

M. A. BARBER

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With or Without Gas Attach-ments but Always EFFICIENT and ECONOMICAL-

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# Robert J. Cochrane

GAS FITTING, PLUMBING, STEAM FITTING Washington Sq., Washington Building Norwich, Conn. Agent for N. B. O. Sheet Packing

Phone 551

been started, pie-making plant, brick addition to apartment house, brick storage building, brick round house and smaller work in New Haven, fire house and public garage in Hartford, store and bakery building in New Britain, schoolhouses in Norwalk, fine residence work in Waterbury, new tight-room schoolhouse in Fairfield and considerable smaller work, such as one and two-family houses, in the smaler cities of the state. As is usual in August the amount of new projects is very small, and while this year there is less new work plained than usual, there is a good prospect of a fairly brisk fall and winter in the building trade.

JULY BUILDING OPERATIONS. Construction Work Totalled Three Millions This Year Over Two and a Quarter Millions Last,

Building permits were granted dur-ing the month of July in Connecticut cities and in Springfield, Mass., as shown by the following table.

| The storehouse of the Carpenter   | citles and in Springfield, Mass. shown by the following table.   | , as             |
|---|--|------------------|
| Mfg. Co., is fast nearing the comple-<br>tion stage and will be ready for oc- | Number of Permits.   |                  |
| cupancy in a short while. Contractor  | 1917 1916  | 1918             |
| Browning has the contract.  | New Haven 103 125<br>Bridgeport 138 136  | 152              |
| Remodeling West Side Building.  | Hartford 70 . 94   | 117              |
| The building on West Main street  | The state of the s | 60               |
| occupied by the Blue Star Overall Co., is being remodeled. The lower floor    |  | 50               |
|   | New Britain 40 44<br>Norwalk 27 17   | 59               |
| taken down making one large room of   | Milford 4 8  | 28<br>21         |
| it.   | West Haven 47 41   | 43               |
| Power House Work Progressing.   | Hamden 14 14   | 23               |
| The new power house at Hall   | Startford 38 44  | - 100            |
| Brothers' mill in Hallville is pro-   | Springfield 183  | 143              |
| gressing with great rapidity and will   | Total  | 277              |
| be ready for the new boilers in a   |  | 875              |
| short while. Contractor Torrance is   | Cost of Buildings.   |                  |
| doing the work.   |  | 88,454           |
|   |  | 51,195           |
| ford, new residences and a number of  |  | 80,795<br>85,500 |
| one and two-family houses in Water-   |  | 7,630            |
| bury, store and tenement block, fac-  |  | 3,845            |
| tory office building, basement church   |  | 26,620           |
| and auto body factory in Bridgeport,  | Milford 2,325 10,100 3   | 31,825           |

and the usual amount of smaller work in various parts of the state.

Listed among the new projects of the past week are two schoolhouses in Hamden, for which plans have just

M. Haven 75,035 69,515 64,275 Contracts to Aug. 1, 1907...

Stratford 117,820 110,440 .... Contracts to Aug. 1, 1906...

Springfield 294,467 439,271 544,428 Contracts to Aug. 1, 1904...

Contracts to Aug. 1, 1906...

Total ...\$3,001,984 \$2,225,151 \$2,744,567 Contracts to Aug. 1, 1903...

insects are provided with a beak and suck the juices from the plant, causing the tissues to contract and the leaves to curl. After the leaves have been attacked for a period of time, this curling or rolling of the leaves occurs, and it makes it nearly impossible to reach the insects with any spray material. For this reason it is very important to attack the insects as early as possible.

Many of these species pass the winter in the egg stage and hatch when

occur and leave the crowded leaves to fly to similar or closely related kinds of plants. So fast do these insects multiply that an experiment of Reaumers is of some interest. This man from close study of the plant lice, estimated that a single louse. might, in one year of uninterrupted breeding, become the progenitor of 5,304,300,000 individuals. Fortunately there are many natural checks for these insects—cold rains wash the insects from the leaves: damp weather favers the growth of bacterial diseases that

tomatoes, nicotine sulphate should be used in strength at the rate of about one to eight hundred, or about one and one-half teaspoons to a gallon and if a small piece of soap, about one square inch to one gallon is used, this 1251—2469 Sam Feldman, 121 Summit will make the solution stick to the leaves more satisfactorily. It is many times difficult to reach the under isde of the leaves. After storms this may be done more readily when the plants are blown over slightly. In all probability the recent rains have washed off and killed man yof these plant lice, but the hot, dry weather, which

favorable to their increase, may re-

sult in large numbers being developed within the next few weeks. As the plants come nearer reaching maturity, less injury occurs from the attacks of these insects.—G. H. Lamson, Connections. ticult Agricultural College. POSSIBILITIES OF THE

HOME GARDEN PLOTS Fotatoes are being affected by an insect known as the "Potato Stalk Borer." The signs of injury that can be made out readily are the turning brown of the tops and a tendency for the plant to be bent and be wited. This is caused by an insect, a moth, that has laid its eggs on the plant and the that has laid its eggs on the plant and the this egg has hatched in the form of a small caterpillar and bored into the stalk. This, of course, weakens the plant and in creases in size and bores up and down on the inside of the stalk. This, of course, weakens the plant and in some cases kitig it outright.

The remedy or control measure in this case is very difficult as there is comparatively little opportunity to not he fact that the insect feeds on the exterior. The remedy to control the insect by spraying, owing to the fact that the insect feeds on the exterior. The remedy to make a short incision, running length wise with the stalk and on finding the green and brown caterpillar remove, and allow the plant to recover if possible, not making, any longer cutting than is necessary. In some cases the stalk heals, but in many cases the same species of insects, but there are slight variations stat are definite enough to have each kind five a particular name. In some cases the same species of insects, but the first of the first of the different branches. There are many gardens which have Produced excellent results so far this season, yielding large quantities of products for the table and for can-

STAFFORD SPRINGS

NEW LONDON Fourteen Application for Presented This Week. Permite

The following fourteen build ap-

plications were presented this week at the meeting of the New London comthe meeting of the New London common council and were refererd to the building committee:

Ida M. Reed, addition 10x20, Vaux hall street; Louis Lubchansky, warehouse, 70x8x38, on Howard street; William H. Bush addition, 14x10x2. Bank street; Joseph N. Sousa, twostory house, 25x46, on Denison avenue; Home Builders Co., two-story house, 22x26, Gorton street; Stephen J. McMahon, garage, 12x18, on Montauk avenue; Helen G. Murary, garage 21x31, on Huntington street; L. Elfenheim, shingle building, Bradley street! Mrs. H. B. Sistare, garage, 10x18, Starr street; Alfred Burr, garage, 18x30, Alger street; Cornelius D. Twomey, garage, 16x20, Garfield avenue; Mrs. Andreanna Caracausa, stairway enclosure, Main street; Philip J. Hendel, Lyth house addition, 12x100, Easterly place, Ocean Beach; A. A. Bishop, shop, 13x26, Nameaug avenue. The H. Wales Lines Co., has been awarded the contract for the erection of an addition to the Davis & Austin store in the Silver Realty block in Meriden. It will be one story high. The Berlin Bridge Co. will furnish the steel work. Denis O'Brien has the contract to build a foundry on High street, Mid-dietown for Wilcox-Crittenden Co. The Berlin Iron Bridge Co. will do the steel work. The building will be 90x 40 feet, one story high, of concrete and steel. Work is progressing rapidly on the schoolhouse in Montville given by R. H. Melcer of Palmertown. Murray & Maher have the contract fortheplumbing and heating. H. R. Douglas, Inc., is the general contractor.

## MAY CALL A THOUSAND MEN (Continued from Page Seven)

1204—1576 Hvaam Bondaren, 34 Secon 1205— 813 Everett Card Woodworth, 244 West Town street, 1206— 342 Abraham Levine, 1 Eliza-1206—342 Abraham Levine, 1 Elizabeth street.

1207—850 Victor Chartier, 18 1-2
North A street.

1208—2746 Leonard Michael Golkowski,
29 Fourteenth street.

1209—934 Stanley Uerkowski (his x mark), 48 Boswell avenue.

1210—2293 Martin Kennedy, 250 West IN NEW ENGLAND Thames street.

1211—2926 Herman John Greiner, 25
Platt avenue.

1212—2837 Clarence Moran, State hos-Dodge Company, follow:
Contracts to Aug. 1, 1917. \$118,582,000
Contracts to Aug. 1, 1916. 120,806,000
Contracts to Aug. 1, 1915. 102,053,000
Contracts to Aug. 1, 1914. 104,693,000
Contracts to Aug. 1, 1913. 100,660,000
Contracts to Aug. 1, 1912. 117,018,000
Contracts to Aug. 1, 1911. 98,199,006 pital. 1218— 450 James Murphy, 79 West Town street. 1214—427 Paul W. Latham, Scotland road. 1215—2806 Oscar Crandall Eccleston, R. F. D. No. I. 1216—2550 Emelian Halentie, 34 White street.

1217— 666 Pasquale Amedes, 222
Franklin street.

1218—2171 John Edwin Johnson, R. F. D. No. 7, Trading Cove.

1219—241 Benjamin Weinstein, 380
West Main street.

1220—40 W. Rozanski, 15 North High 1221—1527 Harry Blum. 25 Main street.
1222—2358 John Kovalenko (his x mark), 18 White street.
1223—2553 Gaferis Hanhaelis, 53
Thames street.
1224—2825 Henry Lewis Greiner, 606
Main street.
1225—2914 Edward G. Grizey, 102 Boswell avenue. well avenue. 1226—1692 Bollesiof Briederiky, 282 Central avenue. 572 Wincentz Mikolos, 14 North

B street. 1228— 100 Rodolfo Romano, Norwich rotation will supply the land with the needed vegetable matter. avenue. 1229-1076 J. D. Skelley, 20 Washing-1230—2768 William Patrick Grady, 473 North Main street 1231—2403 John Stuart Kyle, 34 Cedar street 1282—1138 Alexander Syadensky, £33 Central avenue 1233—2194 William M. Savage, R. F. D. No. 4 - 157 Vincenzo Tedesco, 88 Bos wel avenue

1235—2307 James J. Klikenny, 27
Claremont avenue

1236—236 Walter Nelson Way, R. F.
D. No. 4

1237—1745 Horace E. Coyle, 29 Division street 1238—1309 Manuel Pina, 41 High street 1239—1168 Bill John Sakellarides, 25 though the experiment is only in its lirst stages (four years being too short a period to decide the matter) there a period to decide the matter) there seems to be sufficient evidence to warrant these statements. The summer these statements. The summer pruning extending throughout a period of two months, between the third week in June and thi Grove street 1240— 214 Audzyj Walesiewicz, Ninth tables, fruits, and small fruits at the rate of one teaspoon to one gallon, 3-8 pint to fifty gallons, or six fluid to concern to fifty gallons. In the case of the plant lice on the potatoes and 1248—29 Harry Rosenberg 50 Spring 1249-1830 Armidase Cure, Merchants street 1252-2729 Felix Goldz, 24 Quarry

street
1253—1530 Harry Seaman Dawson, 67
Spring Garden avenue
1254—533 Adelbert L. Maynard, 187
Laurel Hill avenue
1255—1159 Charles Coddington Smith,
96 River avenue
1256—1529 Nathan Blumenthal, 20 eveloped High street
As the 1257—2626 William Homzuik 54 Spring street 1258—1370 Stanislaw Petrovsky, 156 Central avenue 1259—1397 Wilfred J. Pardy, 40 Bentley avenue 1266— 114 Staney Renkiewicz, Oc-1261- 151 Nathan Trachtenberg, 28 Summer street 1262—2851 Peters Starges, R. F. D. street 1265—2867 Benjamin Fromberg, Y. M. C. A. 1266-1487 John Henry McNally, 200 West Town street 1267—1359 Victor Phaneuf, 7 South Slater avenue 61 Boleslaw Rosicki, 36 White street 1269-2243 Walter H. Simpson, Y. M. 1270-1834 Stanley Bush, 140 Yantle 1271- 603 Aleck Abugal, 1 Seventh street. 1272—2298 Dennis Varerin Keroack, 15 Eleventh street 1273—618 Jacob Albert, 37 North Main street
1274—2180 John Kaminski x his mark,
14 Mount Pleasant street
1275—1684 Omer Beauzegard, Norwich

avenue 1276—1829 Lawrence Burstrom, 26 1275—1829 Lawrence Burstrom, 26 Slater avenue 1277—1463 Thomas A. McGrory, 46 Washington 1278—986 Mike Zandeski x his mark, 9 Aqueduct street 1278—1505 Orville La Bissonette, Norwich avenue 1280—2447 Hyman Epstein, 24 Asylum

1280—2447 Hyman Epstein, 24 Asylum street

1281—209 John Walazinski, x his mark, General Delivery, First District

1282—1110 Michael J. Sulivan, 47 Thames street

1283—777 John Anthony Barry, 46 Central swenue

1284—33 Nathan Rabinovitch, 246 West Main street

1285—1480 William Henry McMahon, 12 Maple street

1286—2823 Louis Kirman, R. F. D. No. 3 1287—2608 Herman H. Hildebrand, 318 Boswel avenue 1288—2907 Fortunato Guastafer, 72

FERTILE SOIL MEANS PROSPERITY

By P. G. HOLDEN.
HEN we deal with the soil we are dealing with the real fundamental of agriculture. It takes two things to make a great country -the soil and the people. We may have a fertile soil, but if we have shiftless, inefficient

cople living on it, we are not going to make much out of it. We may have s good humanity, but without a productive soil we cannot make a great Walking over it all our lives, the sell has become of little importance to many of us. Some people think the land we are tilling today is the same it

was a hundred years ago. We do not realize that the soil is constantly changing, just as people are changing from day to day. The soil is not an inert mass; it is the scene of life and activity. Soil that is inactive is unproductive. Circulation of air and water, absorption of heat, evaporation, decay of plants and soil particles, countless minute organ-

isms—all these are the activities of fertile soil. What Fertility Is. The fertility of the land is its power to produce crops. It is determined chiefly by three things:

The texture of the soil.

Its richness in available plant food. Its moisture.

and Help Maintain the Fertility of the Soll.

The texture of the soil is its physical condition, as to being mellow, cloddy or hard. Plants cannot get a start in hard, lumpy soil.

In addition to mineral matter, all soils contain decayed vegetable or animal matter. This is called humus. Humus holds moisture, makes the soil loose, warm and mellow. It gives life to

the soft, makes a home for bacteria, prevents leaching and baking and makes the soil productive. Soils that have lit-

tle humus are unproductive. They may be rich in phosphorous, potash and other plant foods, but they will still A Bunch of Soil Builder's-Cattle Are Profitable be unproductive. Much of this great store of plant food is locked up. else it would have leached from the soil or been used up long ago. By intelligent farming, a little of it is made available year after year.

The longer plants are grown on any land and plant life returned to the soil, the richer the soil becomes. In building the soil, nature has centuries at her disposal; man has but a few years. He must work rapidly and intelligently. Keep Soil Productive. He cannot afford to make mistakes. The soil must be made to continuously grow profitable crops. It may be seriously impaired for the growing of any crop if the humas is allowed to

burn out of it. It then becomes leachy and quickly loses its moisture. Roots and stubble, green crops and barn manure—these supply humus to the soil. If humus is to be maintained in the soil, we must rotate our crops. We must make the meadow and the pasture a part of the rotation... The roots and the stubble and manure applied with one of the crops in the

It is better to feed the crop to stock and return the manure to the land than it is to plow the crop under. It is better farm management to do this, because the manure we place on the land contains the greater portion of the fertilizing value of the crops and at the same time the crops have been conserted into ment or dairy products.

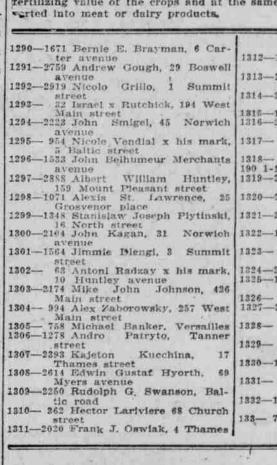
1312-1842 Walter C. Drew, 18 Per kins avenue 1313-2670 Samuel Gang, 28 High street

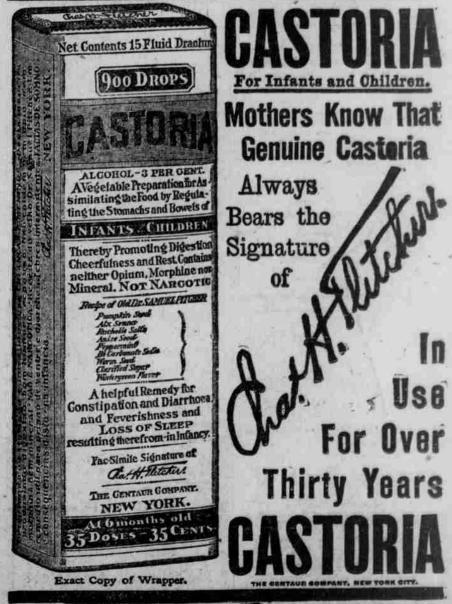
1314—2074 Alfred Oscar Palmer, Norwich, R. P. D. No. 5

1315—1170 Joseph Stencel, Yantic
1316—2542 Ralph Gardner Hall, 24

Broad street

1317—816 James Diganzi, 79 Thames street 1318- 371 Adelard Edward Lambert 90 1-2 Franklin street 1319-2642 Harvey Clifton Howard 424 East Main street 1320-2774 Gustave Greenwood, South Front street 1321—2575 C. H. Havens, 54 Oak street 1322—1559 Bruno Bolz, 42 East Baltic street street Lufore, Box 80, Versailles Lufore, Box 80, Versailles 1324—2640 Harry W. House, Norwich, 1325—1498 Daniel F. McSheffery, 42 South A street 1326—64 Paols Rolla, 87 High street 1327—2533 Owen C. Sturgis, Gales Ferry, R. F. D. No. 1 1328—382 Onil Lautagne, 18 Front street street 1529— 224 Leslie F. Ward, 202 Maple street 1830—1835 John Francis Doyle, 56 Ward street 1331—818 Charles W. Casaldy, 106 Washington street 1332-1534 Harry L. Clark, Norwich Town 133— 762 Patrick Benedict Carbray 60 Boswell avenue





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AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

FROWN ON SUMMER PRUNING. Experts Say Apple Trees Do Better if Not Touched.

Brick Work Started.

The work on the addition to the mill of Joseph Hall and Son at Trading Cove is rapidly progressing. The foundation has been laid and the brick work has been started. Contractor C. M. Williams is doing the work.

Storehouse Nearly Completed.

There is some question in the minds There is some question in the minds of fruit growers in regard to summer pruning. Many orchardists favor the idea, while a great many successful men will have nothing to do with it. Recent experiments, however, do not give proof of sufficient advantage gained from summer pruning of yours. ed from summer pruning of young apple trees to warrant going aheal with it this season. Bulletin 140 to the Utah experiment station discusses at length the experiments conducted by that station on the pruning of young apple trees. The summary states that apple trees. The summary states that summer pruned trees average less marketable fruit per trees than either the winter pruned or unpruned trees. The experiment was carried through four years on nine plots laied out sendlarly and arranged to bring out several distinct facts. The bulletin also states that summer pruning in the orchard has proved neither profitable nor successful in increasing crop yields. Although the experiment is only in its dirst stages (four years being too short a period to decide the matter) there

size and age whose foliage is in good condition and which have all had the same treatment in regard to fertilizer and cultivation. With these conditions in view, it will be very easy to practice thinning on one or two of these trees and compare the results in the fall. The gambling of a little time in this matter may produce such satisfactory results that it will change the entire plans of another year.

the entire plans of another year.

the entire plans of another year.

Recently an orchard was found which earlier in the season had been loaded with young apple sets and 50w the drops which have accumulated under the trees have brought forward statements to the effect that there would have been still less apples on the tree if they had been thinned earlier. This is no argument against thinning of apples. All the drops which are now on the ground are the result of some insect which has punctured the apple, retarded its growth. MODERN PLUMBING

Is as essential in modern house as alectricty is to lighting. We guarantee the very best PLUMBING WORK by expert workmen at the fairest apples are liable to drop from one branch and none from another. Thus, although they reduce the total load on the trees, they do not affect the distribution of weight or the possibility of producing higher color by having individual apples six or eight inches apart and distributed along the branch apart and distributed along the branch.

prices.

Ask us for plane and prices.

The time for thinning is not fixed definitely, but it may be done any time from the latter part of June to This allows a greater amount of plant food to be utilized by the apples should be define as soon as possible. This allows a greater amount of plant food to be utilized by the apples that remain on the thinned tree. However, this should not be carried to extremes by thinning the apples, which of course is out of the question now.

To thin the fruit on the trees and leave the apples a definite distance apart is a difficult manner. One may think he has taken off too many apples, and at picking time wish he had taken off more. Study each tree individually. Thin so that the tree will hold up under a load of good sized apples. It is well to begin at the top of the tree and work down. If there is any difference in distances to be made it would be better to thin six or eight inches on top and nine or ten inches nearer the bottom in the more shady part of the tree. Take off all terminal apples from long, slender branches. A good type of thinning shears can be obtained on the market which are sharp pointed. It is much easier and better to thin with such an apple to the latter part of the interest and the market which are sharp pointed. It is much easier and better to thin with such an apple to the latter part of the tree. Take off all terminal apples from long, slender branches. A good type of thinning the apple apples apples to the latter part of the tree. The market which are sharp pointed. It is much easier and better to thin with such an apple apples

YOU DEMAND GOOD CEMENT

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Deliveries by C. V. R. R. and by Water.

THE NEW LONDON SAND & STONE COMPANY 85 STATE STREET, NEW LONDON, CONN.

instrument than by hand. Pay no attention to apples on the ground. Be sure that every branch is thinned to enable each apple to grow to its proper size and color. As a rule, if one apple is left every six or eight inches and no clusters of two or three allowed to grow, the weight of the mature fruit on the tree will not be too great, and every specimen will be well grown. Insects will not be able to pass from one apple to the other, and the process of thinning will tend to reduce the number of apples which contain insects, because the smaller and less valuates apples and those with blemishes on them are the ones to remove.

BEANS AND PEAS.

BEANS AND PEAS. Don't Forget to Save Part of Your

Surplus for Planting Next Spring. "Don't forget to save beans and peas out of your surplus for the planting next spring," is the advice which seed experts of the United States department of agriculture are sending to home gardeners and market gardeners

week in June and third week in August, produced no favorable results. On the other hand, all winter pruned orchards did exceptionally well.

The thinning of apples is more and more coming into common practice as it is proving successful in the local orchards. Although the thinning comes at a time when the orchardist is very busy with other work, it has been tried out on several orchards with great success.

This season in particular seems to be an excellent opportunity for testing the practical side of thinning. Sefect several trees which are of uniform size and age whose foliage is in good condition and which have all had the same treatment in regard to fertilizer and cultivation. With these conditions in view, it will be very easy to practice thinning on one or two of

seed recovered.

In the emergency campaign for the conservation of perishable fruits and vegetables the department of agriculture is laying stress upon the necessity of providing for an adequate vegetable seed supply for the 1918 planting seeson.

PLANT LICE.

Considerable Damage Done This Year on Garden Crops by Insects.

Potatoes are being affected by an insect known as the "Potato Stalk Borer." The signs of injury that can

all of the old vines after the crop has been harvested and burn them.

There has been considerable damage done already this year upon the potato, the tomato, peas, cucumbers, cabbages and several other garden crops by insects known as plant lice, or aphids. These are not in all cases the same species of insects, but there are slight variations that are definite enough to have each kind given a particular name. In some cases the same species attack plants that are closely related. There are at least 325 different species in North America. The larger number of these are green in color, and have an average length of about one-eighth of an inch. Some of them, however, are

low.

Instead of eating the leaf like the po-tato beetle or some caterpillars, these

REPORTS BIG CROP

Farmers in the vicinity of Stafford Springs, have almost completed their haying and report a record-breaking crop. The damp weather in May gave the grass a good start. The weather was so damp that the grass was late in maturing, but the warm weather in July ginened it easily.